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JC891 U.S. PTO

PATENT
Customer Number 22,852
Attorney Docket Number: 6169.0001-02

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
Washington, D.C. 20231

Prior Application: Art Unit: 1734

Examiner: L. Gray

JC841 U.S. PTO
09/722359
11/28/00

SIR: This is a request for filing a

☐ Continuation ☐ Continuation-in-Part ☒ Divisional Application under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b) of pending prior application Serial No. 09/008,780 filed January 20, 1998 of Lawrence J. SIFEL et al. for ORGANIC SHELL BLANK AND METHOD FOR MAKING SAME.

1. ☒ Enclosed is a complete copy of the prior application including the oath or Declaration and drawings, if any, as originally filed. I hereby verify that the attached papers are a true copy of prior application Serial No. 09/008,780 as originally filed on January 20, 1998.
2. ☐ Enclosed is a substitute specification under 37 C.F.R. § 1.125.
3. ☐ Cancel Claims
4. ☒ A Preliminary Amendment is enclosed.
5. ☒ The filing fee is calculated on the basis of the claims existing in the prior application as amended at 3 and 4 above.

Basic Application Filing Fee					\$710	\$ \$710.00
	Number of Claims		Basic	Extra Claims		
Total Claims	5	-	20	0	x \$18	0.00
Independent Claims	1	-	3	0	x \$80	0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Presentation of Multiple Dep. Claim(s)					+\$270	
Subtotal						\$ 710.00
Reduction by 1/2 if small entity						- 355.00
TOTAL APPLICATION FILING FEE						\$ 355.00

LAW OFFICES

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON,
FARABOW, GARRETT,
& DUNNER, L.L.P.
1300 I STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005
202-408-4000

6. ☒ A check in the amount of \$355.00 to cover the filing fee is enclosed.
7. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required including fees due under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 and any other fees due under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17, or credit any overpayment during the pendency of this application to Deposit Account No. 06-0916.
8. ☒ Amend the specification by inserting before the first line, the sentence:
 --This is a ☐ continuation ☒ division of application Serial No.09/008,780, filed January 20, 1998, allowed, which is a divisional of application Serial No. 08/612,733, filed December 21, 1995, now U.S. Patent No. 5,776,581, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.--
9. ☐ New formal drawings are enclosed.
10. ☐ The prior application is assigned of record to:
11. ☐ Priority of application Serial No. _____, filed on _____ in _____ is claimed under 35 U.S.C. § 119. A certified copy
☐ is enclosed or ☐ is on file in the prior application.
12. ☒ A verified statement claiming small entity status
☐ is enclosed or ☒ is on file in the prior application.
13. ☒ The power of attorney in the prior application is to at least one of the following: FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P., Douglas B. Henderson, Reg. No. 20,291; Ford F. Farabow, Jr., Reg. No. 20,630; Arthur S. Garrett, Reg. No. 20,338; Donald R. Dunner, Reg. No. 19,073; Brian G. Brunsvold, Reg. No. 22,593; Tipton D. Jennings, IV, Reg. No. 20,645; Jerry D. Voight, Reg. No. 23,020; Laurence R. Hefter, Reg. No. 20,827; Kenneth E. Payne, Reg. No. 23,098; Herbert H. Mintz, Reg. No. 26,691; C. Larry O'Rourke, Reg. No. 26,014; Albert J. Santorelli, Reg. No. 22,610; Michael C. Elmer, Reg. No. 25,857; Richard H. Smith, Reg. No. 20,609; Stephen L. Peterson, Reg. No. 26,325; John M. Romary, Reg. No. 26,331; Bruce C. Zotter, Reg. No. 27,680; Dennis P. O'Reilly, Reg. No. 27,932; Allen M. Sokal, Reg. No. 26,695; Robert D. Bajefsky, Reg. No. 25,387; Richard L. Stroup, Reg. No. 28,478; David W. Hill, Reg. No. 28,220; Thomas L. Irving, Reg. No. 28,619; Charles E. Lipsey, Reg. No. 28,165; Thomas W. Winland, Reg. No. 27,605; Basil J. Lewris, Reg. No. 28,818; Martin I. Fuchs, Reg.

No. 28,508; E. Robert Yoches, Reg. No. 30,120; Barry W. Graham, Reg. No. 29,924; Susan Haberman Griffen, Reg. No. 30,907; Richard B. Racine, Reg. No. 30,415; Thomas H. Jenkins, Reg. No. 30,857; Robert E. Converse, Jr., Reg. No. 27,432; Clair X. Mullen, Jr., Reg. No. 20,348; Christopher P. Foley, Reg. No. 31,354; John C. Paul, Reg. No. 30,413; David M. Kelly, Reg. No. 30,953; Kenneth J. Meyers, Reg. No. 25,146; Carol P. Einaudi, Reg. No. 32,220; Walter Y. Boyd, Jr., Reg. No. 31,738; Steven M. Anzalone, Reg. No. 32,095; Jean B. Fordis, Reg. No. 32,984; Roger D. Taylor, Reg. No. 28,992; Barbara C. McCurdy, Reg. No. 32,120; James K. Hammond, Reg. No. 31,964; Richard V. Burgujian, Reg. No. 31,744; J. Michael Jakes, Reg. No. 32,824; Thomas W. Banks, Reg. No. 32,719; Christopher P. Isaac, Reg. No. 32,616; Bryan C. Diner, Reg. No. 32,409; M. Paul Barker, Reg. No. 32,013; Andrew Chanhon Sonu, Reg. No. 33,457; David S. Forman, Reg. No. 33,694; Vincent P. Kovalick, Reg. No. 32,867; James W. Edmondson, Reg. No. 33,871; Michael R. McGurk, Reg. No. 32,045; Joann M. Neth, Reg. No. 36,363; Gerson S. Panitch, Reg. No. 33,751; Cheri M. Taylor, Reg. No. 33,216; Charles E. Van Horn, Reg. No. 40,266; Linda A. Wadler, Reg. No. 33,218; Jeffrey A. Berkowitz, Reg. No. 36,743; Michael R. Kelly, Reg. No. 33, 921; James B. Monroe, Reg. No. 33,971; Doris Johnson Hines, Reg. No. 34,629; Allen R. Jensen, Reg. No. 28,224; Lori Ann Johnson, Reg. No. 34,498; and David A. Manspeizer, Reg. No. 37,540.

14. ☒ The power appears in the original declaration of the prior application.
15. ☐ Since the power does not appear in the original declaration, a copy of the power in the prior application is enclosed.
16. ☒ Please address all correspondence to FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT and DUNNER, L.L.P., 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005-3315, **Customer Number 22,852.**
17. ☐ Recognize as associate attorney _____
18. ☐ Also enclosed is _____

LAW OFFICES

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON,
FARABOW, GARRETT,
& DUNNER, L.L.P.
1300 I STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005
202-408-4000

PETITION FOR EXTENSION. If any extension of time is necessary for the filing of this application, including any extension in the parent application, Serial No. 09/008,780, filed January 20, 1998, for the purpose of maintaining copendency between the parent application and this application, and such extension has not otherwise been requested, such an extension is hereby requested, and the Commissioner is authorized to charge necessary fees for such an extension to our Deposit Account No. 06-0916. A duplicate copy of this paper is enclosed for use in charging the deposit account.

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

Dated: November 27, 2000

By: Christopher P. Foley
Christopher P. Foley
Reg. No. 31,354

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:)	
)	
Lawrence J. SIFEL et al.)	Prior Application :
)	
Serial No.: Divisional Application of)	Group Art Unit: 1734
U.S.S.N. 09/008,780)	
)	
Filed: November 27, 2000)	Examiner: L. Gray
)	
For: ORGANIC SHELL BLANK AND)	
METHOD FOR MAKING SAME)	

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Prior to the examination of the above application, please amend this application
as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-32.

Please add claims 33-37 as follows:

--33. An organic shell inlay blank comprising:

a first sheet of nacreous shell matter;

a second sheet of nacreous shell matter, said first sheet being stacked on

said second sheet, said first sheet being sufficiently thin that at least a portion of said
second sheet is visible through said first sheet when stacked; and

a bonding agent interposed between said first sheet and said second sheet to hold said first and second sheets together;

whereby said first sheet is stacked on the second sheet such that the appearance of said second sheet is coordinated with respect to said first sheet.

34. The blank as defined in claim 33, wherein said first and second sheets have a thickness of about 0.004 to about 0.015 inches.

35. The blank as defined in claim 33, wherein each of said first and second sheets is formed by two or more integrally connected pieces of nacreous shell matter.

36. The blank as defined in claim 33, wherein the first and second sheets each includes only a single piece of nacreous shell matter.

37. The blank as defined in claim 33, wherein the blank includes three or more sheets of nacreous shell matter each having a thickness of about 0.004 to about 0.015 inches.--

REMARKS

Claims 1-32 are canceled. Claims 33-37 have been added and are the only claims pending. Applicants request that the Examiner examine new claims 33-37, which are based at least on non-elected claims 46 and 47 in the parent application (Serial No. 09/008,780). In view of the allowance of the parent application and the discussions with the Examiner in connection with that case, it is respectfully submitted that claims 33-37 are allowable.

LAW OFFICES

INNEGAN, HENDERSON,
FARABOW, GARRETT,
& DUNNER, L.L.P.
1300 I STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005
202-408-4000

If there is any fee due in connection with the filing of this Preliminary
Amendment, please charge the fee to our Deposit Account No. 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

Dated: November 27, 2000

By: Christopher P. Foley
Christopher P. Foley
Reg. No. 31,354

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LAW OFFICES

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON,
FARABOW, GARRETT,
& DUNNER, L.L.P.
1300 I STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005
202-408-4000

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an organic shell blank that can be used, for example, to manufacture a decorative inlay, and a method for making such an organic shell blank. More particularly, the invention relates to organic shell inlay blanks made from a plurality of pieces of organic shell matter, and a method for joining those pieces together.

Inlays and overlays made from ~~organic shells~~, such as ~~abalone, oyster, etc.~~, have been used for many years as decorative items on objects such as musical instruments, furniture, and cutlery. As used herein, an "overlay" is a shell portion thin enough that, when placed atop a smooth surface, the smooth surface can be coated with a finish material such as lacquer until the top surface of the overlay is flush with the lacquer coating the smooth surface. Typically, overlays are no thicker than about 0.015 inches, and are usually about 0.004-0.006 inches. As used herein, an "inlay" is a shell portion thick enough that building up a smooth surface adjacent the shell portion with lacquer would be difficult or impossible. Thus, an inlay would undesirably protrude from the smooth surface if not inlaid into a depression in the surface. Typically, inlays are thicker than about 0.015 inches, and may be as thick as 0.25 inches or more, limited ultimately by the size and curvature of the shell from which the inlay is taken.

As shown in Fig. 8, inlays and overlays are usually made from substantially flat or slightly rounded portions A of a shell B that are ground until flat. If an inlay is desired, each shell

portion A is ground until it has the desired thickness. If an overlay is desired, the shell portion A may be ground to the desired overlay thickness, or ground to a larger thickness (such as that shown) and then sliced to a desired overlay thickness. In making such inlays or overlays, the area of any substantially flat or slightly rounded shell portion A that can be cut from the shell B is necessarily limited by the shell's thickness and curvature. Also, much of the shell B may be wasted because of the large area C that must be ground or trimmed off the shell to derive various small pieces from a large shell, so that any single piece is not overly curved.

As shown in Fig. 9, in order to obtain larger overlays, a curved portion D larger than the substantially flat or slightly rounded portion A described above can be cut from a shell E. The curved shell portion D can be sliced, parallel to the curvature, into curved veneers F having a thickness suitable for use as an overlay. The curved veneers F, being thin or flexible, are flattened, and can be glued together to form an overlay sheet.

The use of such overlay sheets is known in the Orient as raden or kaisuri (Japanese); lo-tian (Chinese); and najon (Korean). The overlay shell is classified according to its thickness, thinnest to thickest, as follows: aogai, kinuzuri, uso-gai, atsu-gai, and maru-gai.

However, the overlay sheets described above have several drawbacks. First, the thin sheets (0.004 to 0.015 inches thick) can be difficult to sand and trim because they are very brittle.

This brittleness also makes working with larger sheets difficult, making unintentional breakage a problem.

Second, using some types of shell, these thin sheets become too transparent, and the seams between joined pieces become too obvious.

Third, the sheets are not suitable for use as inlays, which are often inlaid into a mounting surface with some part of the inlay extending from the surface, and then shaped to be flush with the surface by, for example, sanding the extending part until it is flush with the surface. Inlay sheets are too thin to be sanded without being broken or completely sanded off. This problem is especially heightened when placing shell into a curved surface.

Traditional inlays are also subject to several drawbacks. First, the size of the individual inlay pieces is limited by shell curvature.

Second, because shell coloration often varies layer by layer through the shell, grinding a shell into a flat piece may entail passing through many differently colored layers around the perimeter of the piece, leading to an uneven appearance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The objects of the present invention are to provide a low cost organic shell inlay blank that is simple to make, easy to work with, and visually appealing.

To achieve the objects, and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, the invention includes an organic shell inlay blank comprising a first

layer of organic shell matter having two opposed surfaces defining a first thickness therebetween rendering the first layer flexible. A second layer of organic shell matter has two opposed surfaces defining a second thickness therebetween rendering the second layer flexible. One of the surfaces of the first layer substantially overlaps and is secured to one of the surfaces of the second layer. A bonding agent secures the layers together to form the inlay blank.

In another aspect, the invention may include more than two layers bonded together.

The invention also includes a method for manufacturing an organic shell inlay blank comprising the steps of cutting a plurality of flexible pieces of organic shell matter from an organic shell, stacking the pieces in a substantially overlapping relationship with a bonding agent between the pieces, and urging the pieces together while the bonding agent cures to form the inlay blank.

In yet another aspect, the invention includes a method for manufacturing an organic shell inlay blank comprising the steps of cutting a plurality of flexible pieces of organic shell matter from an organic shell, arranging the pieces without substantially overlapping their edges with a bonding agent between the edges, urging the pieces together while the bonding agent cures to form a sheet, repeating the cutting, arranging, and urging steps at least once until a plurality of sheets is formed, stacking the formed sheets with a bonding agent between the sheets, and urging the

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sheets together while the bonding agent cures to form the inlay blank.

Additional objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by means of the elements and combinations particularly pointed out in the written description and claims, as well as the appended drawings.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only, and are not restrictive of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate several embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an organic shell blank according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of an organic shell blank according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a sheet of shell material which may be used to form the blank of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the sheet of Fig. 3 prior to sanding;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view of an alternate sheet of shell material which may be used to form the blank of Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a flat organic shell blank according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a curved organic shell blank according to the third embodiment;

Fig. 8 is a diagrammatical sectional view of conventional inlay pieces obtainable from a shell; and

Fig. 9 is a diagrammatical sectional view of conventional overlay pieces obtainable from a shell.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference shall now be made in detail to the present preferred embodiments of the invention, examples of which are illustrated in Figs. 1-7. Wherever possible the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

According to the invention, the preferred embodiment of the invention includes an organic shell inlay blank comprising a first layer of organic shell matter having two opposed surfaces defining a first thickness therebetween rendering the first layer flexible. As broadly embodied in Fig. 1, an organic shell blank 20 includes a first layer 22 of organic shell matter. The organic shell matter may be taken from any known type of organic shell conventionally used in inlay or overlay work.

As shown in Fig. 1, the first layer 22 has a thickness t defined by two surfaces 24, 26. The thickness t is chosen to

allow the layer to be bent without breaking. Preferably, the first layer 22 has a thickness of about 0.004 to 0.015 inches. Due to inherent brittleness attributable to their chemical composition, most flexible layers have a thickness t no greater than about 0.015 inches. If the thickness is greater than 0.015 inches, the first layer 22 may undesirably fracture when bent.

According to the invention, a second layer of organic shell matter is provided having two opposed surfaces defining a second thickness therebetween rendering the second layer flexible. As broadly embodied in Fig. 1, the blank 20 includes a second layer 28 having two surfaces 30, 32 defining a thickness t' therebetween. Layer 28 is also flexible like layer 22. Typically, the thicknesses of the first and second layers t and t' are substantially equal, for ease of manufacturing. However, if desired, t and t' could be different if attempting to achieve a given blank thickness that is not a factor of t or t' . For example, if $t = 0.010$ inches and $t' = 0.005$, and a 0.045 inch thick blank is desired, four pieces t thick and one piece t' thick could be used.

In accordance with the invention, one of the surfaces of the first layer substantially overlaps and is secured to one of the surfaces of the second layer. As broadly shown in Fig. 1, surface 26 of layer 22 substantially covers surface 30 of layer 28.

According to the invention, a bonding agent secures the layers together to form the inlay blank. As shown in Fig. 1, a bonding agent 34 is supplied between the surfaces 26 and 30 to secure the layers 22, 28 together to form the blank 20.

edges 135 of adjacent pieces such that the edges have a somewhat mitered appearance. Fig. 4 shows the slightly overlapping orientation of the pieces 136 before they are sanded into the smooth layer 122 of Fig. 3 and secured to the other layer 128, as will be described below. Alternatively, as shown in Fig. 5, layer 128 is made of a number of pieces 136 that are arranged so that their edges do not overlap. The methods of construction of slightly overlapping and non-overlapping layers will be described in more detail below. It should be understood that the sheets of Figs. 3 and 5 are both suitable for use in combination with each other or with like sheets within the scope of the invention. The example shown in Fig. 2 of joining together two types of sheet is thus demonstrative only, and is not to be considered limiting of the invention.

Preferable inlay blank thicknesses include 0.030, 0.040, and 0.060 inches, because these sizes have been made by traditional methods. Blanks of these thicknesses can be made of various combinations of 0.010, 0.012, or 0.015 inch thick shell pieces, as required or desired. However, inlay blanks as thick as 0.250 inches or more can be constructed, according to the present invention.

In a third embodiment of the invention, an organic shell inlay blank is provided including a plurality of layers of organic shell matter, each layer having two opposed surfaces defining a thickness therebetween rendering each layer flexible, the layers being stacked with substantial overlap, and a bonding agent disposed between the stacked layers joining the plurality of

In order to practice the above method, an organic shell is chosen, and the outside surface of the shell is typically ground or polished to the ~~macreous~~ underlayer to remove conchyolin ("bark"), worm holes, and other imperfections. The outside surface is then ground with a grindstone until the surface is substantially spherical or domed. The inside surface of the shell is also ground until it is substantially concentric with the outside surface of the shell. Thus, the shell has a uniform thickness between the surfaces, typically between 0.020 and 0.750 inches, depending of course on the dimensions of the original shell chosen.

Once prepared, the smooth shell is usually then cut into a number of strips using, for example, a diamond-edged band saw or a diamond or carborundum circular saw. The size of the strips depends on the size and shape of the shell, and the desired application. The strips are then cut into the plurality of flexible pieces of organic shell matter referred to above. The strips may be cut using a diamond-edged band saw having a power feed capable of cutting compound curves. In order to ensure that the pieces are flexible, their thickness should be approximately 0.015 inches or less, depending on the specific characteristics of the shell chosen. Preferably, the thickness of the pieces is from about 0.004 to 0.015 inches.

If the flexible pieces are curved and a flat blank is desired, the method preferably further includes the step of flattening the pieces after the cutting step. Flattening can be achieved by pressure cooking or steaming the pieces, soaking the

pieces in a liquid, and/or applying weight to the pieces. These processes may not achieve total flattening of the pieces, which would be achieved during the urging together step, to be described below.

The stacking/bonding step is then performed, and this step can differ depending on the type of bonding agent chosen. For example, if an epoxy is used, the drying time of the epoxy will permit alternating the stacking of pieces with the placing of bonding agent between the pieces prior to the hardening of the epoxy. Therefore, the urging together step, to be described below, can be performed after all of the pieces have been stacked. However, if a cyanoacrylate is used, the drying time is typically so short that the urging step must be repeated for each piece being stacked. That is, cyanoacrylate is placed on the top surface of a piece, another piece is stacked on top, the pieces are urged together, and then the steps are repeated until the stack is complete. Either of these two described sub-methods are acceptable, depending on the type of bonding agent used. The minimal amount of bonding agent needed to secure together the pieces is desired to improve the appearance to the resulting blank.

The urging together step may be performed using various types of equipment. For example, weights can be used to urge the pieces together between two surfaces. Alternatively, various types of presses can be used. For example, a mechanical press, a pneumatic press, or a vacuum press can be used. The pieces can be urged together between substantially planar surfaces or curved surfaces,

depending on the application. Preferably, the urging will maximize contact between adjacent pieces and squeeze any excess bonding agent present from between the pieces.

If desired, the cutting and stacking steps may include cutting pieces from the shell in a given sequential order and stacking the pieces in that sequential order. Since each of the pieces has an oriented grain pattern which could show through from one piece to another, by placing the layers one atop another so that the oriented grain patterns overlap the patterns below, an inlay blank may be created having the appearance of the original shell. That is, the blank will appear to have a surface depth substantially as thick as the depth of the original shell with the different layers of material showing, at least somewhat, through to the top layer. Thus, a curved shell can be essentially reconstituted, with minimal loss of volume, as a flat shell using the above method.

The present invention also includes a second method for manufacturing an organic shell inlay blank comprising the steps of cutting a plurality of flexible pieces of organic shell matter from an organic shell. Then, the pieces are arranged without substantially overlapping their edges and with a bonding agent between the edges. The pieces are then urged together while the bonding agent cures to form a sheet. The cutting, arranging, and urging steps are repeated at least once until a plurality of sheets is formed. The formed sheets are stacked with a bonding agent between the sheets, and then the sheets are urged together while the bonding agent cures to form the inlay blank.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An organic shell inlay blank comprising:

a first layer of organic shell matter having two opposed surfaces defining a first thickness therebetween rendering the first layer flexible;

a second layer of organic shell matter having two opposed surfaces defining a second thickness therebetween rendering the second layer flexible, one of the surfaces of the first layer substantially overlapping and being secured to one of the surfaces of the second layer; and

a bonding agent securing together the first layer and the second layer, thereby forming the inlay blank.

2. The blank of claim 1, wherein the first and second layers each have a thickness of about 0.004 to 0.015 inches.

3. The blank of claim 1, wherein an amount of the bonding agent between the first and second layers is minimized.

4. The blank of claim 1, wherein the first and second layers each include only a single piece of organic shell material.

5. The blank of claim 1, wherein each of the first and second layers have an oriented grain pattern, the oriented grain patterns of the first and second layers being overlappingly disposed when the first and second layers are bonded together.

6. The blank of claim 1, wherein the first and second layers each includes a sheet of organic shell material, each sheet being made of a plurality of substantially non-overlapping pieces of organic shell material joined by a bonding agent.

7. An organic shell inlay blank comprising:
a plurality of layers of organic shell matter, each layer having two opposed surfaces defining a thickness therebetween rendering each layer flexible, each layer being stacked on another layer with substantial overlap; and

a bonding agent disposed between the stacked layers thereby joining the plurality of layers together to form the inlay blank.

8. The blank of claim 7, wherein the thickness of each of the layers is approximately 0.004 to 0.015 inches.

9. The blank of claim 7, wherein an amount of the bonding agent between the opposed layers is minimized.

10. The blank of claim 7, wherein each of the layers includes only a single flattened piece of organic shell material.

11. The blank of claim 7, wherein each of the layers has an oriented grain pattern, the oriented grain patterns of adjoining layers being disposed with a common orientation when the layers are bonded together.

12. The blank of claim 7, wherein each of the layers includes a sheet of organic shell material, each sheet being made of a plurality of pieces of organic shell material joined together by a bonding agent without substantial overlap between pieces.

13. The blank of claim 12, wherein at least a portion of the surfaces of each layer are curved, all of the surfaces having a predetermined radius of curvature.

14. The blank of claim 12, wherein the surfaces of each layer are substantially planar.

15. The blank of claim 7, wherein the plurality of stacked layers includes at least five layers.

16. The blank of claim 7, wherein the plurality of stacked layers includes at least thirty layers.

17. The blank of claim 7, wherein the plurality of layers has a thickness of about 0.030 to 0.250 inches when joined.

18. The blank of claim 7, wherein the plurality of layers has a thickness of about 0.060 inches when joined.

19. The blank of claim 7, wherein one of the layers is made from a first species of shell and another of the layers is made from a second species of shell.

20. A method for manufacturing an organic shell inlay blank comprising the steps of:

cutting a plurality of flexible pieces of organic shell matter from an organic shell;

stacking the pieces in a substantially overlapping relationship with a bonding agent between the pieces; and

urging the pieces together while the bonding agent cures to thereby form the inlay blank.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein each of the pieces has a thickness of approximately 0.004 to 0.015 inches.

22. The method of claim 20, wherein the blank has a thickness of about 0.030 to 0.250 inches.

23. The method of claim 20, wherein the blank has a thickness of about 0.060 inches.

24. The method of claim 20, wherein the cutting and stacking steps include cutting the pieces from the shell in a given sequential order and stacking the pieces in the sequential order.

25. The method of claim 20, wherein the urging step includes urging the pieces together between substantially planar surfaces.

26. The method of claim 20, wherein the urging step includes urging the pieces together between at least partially curved surfaces.

27. The method of claim 20, wherein the urging step includes urging the pieces together with a press.

28. A method for manufacturing an organic shell inlay blank comprising the steps of:

cutting a plurality of flexible pieces of organic shell matter from an organic shell, each of the pieces having edges;

arranging the pieces without substantially overlapping the edges and with a bonding agent between the edges;

urging the pieces together while the bonding agent cures, thereby forming a sheet;

repeating the cutting, arranging, and urging steps at least once until a plurality of sheets is formed;

stacking the formed sheets with a bonding agent between the sheets; and

urging the sheets together while the bonding agent cures to thereby form the inlay blank.

29. The method of claim 28, further including the step of flattening the pieces after the cutting step.

30. The method of claim 28, further including the step of smoothing the surfaces of the sheets before the stacking step.

31. The method of claim 28, wherein the step of stacking the sheets includes the step of adding one sheet at a time to a stack, and the step of urging the sheets together includes the step of securing one sheet at a time to the stack, the adding and securing steps being repeated until an inlay blank of a predetermined thickness is formed.

32. The method of claim 28, wherein the step of stacking the sheets includes the step of stacking a plurality of sheets prior to the urging step.

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An organic shell inlay blank is provided including a first layer of organic shell matter having two opposed surfaces defining a first thickness therebetween rendering the first layer flexible, a second layer of organic shell matter having two opposed surfaces defining a second thickness therebetween rendering the second layer flexible. One of the surfaces of the first layer substantially overlaps and is secured to one of the surfaces of the second layer. A bonding agent secures the layers together to form the inlay blank. A method for manufacturing an organic shell inlay blank is also disclosed and includes the steps of cutting a plurality of flexible pieces of organic shell matter from an organic shell, stacking the pieces in a substantially overlapping relationship with a bonding agent between the pieces, and urging the pieces together while the bonding agent cures to form the inlay blank.

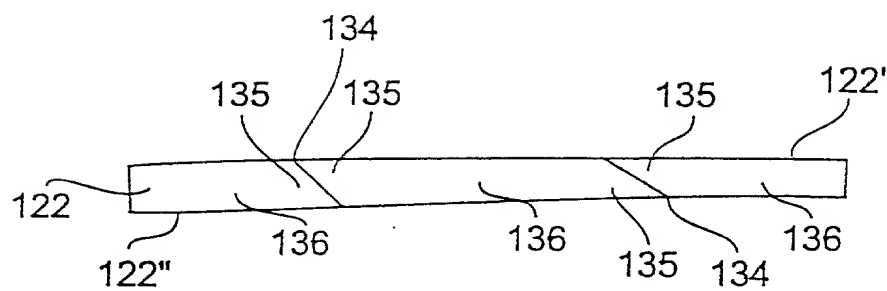


FIG. 3

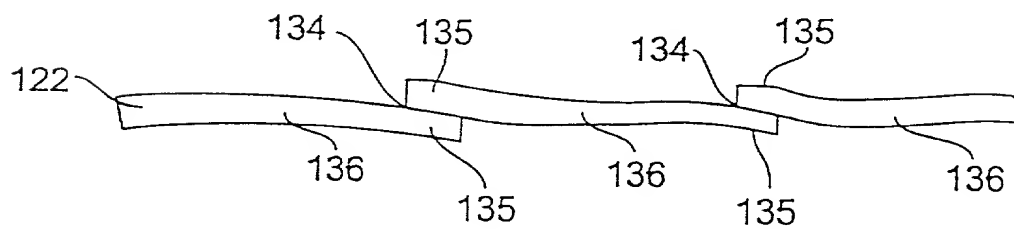


FIG. 4

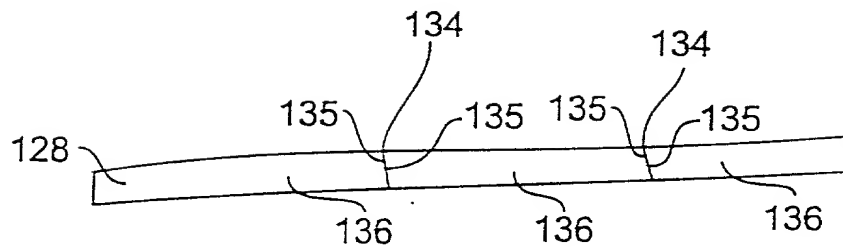


FIG. 5

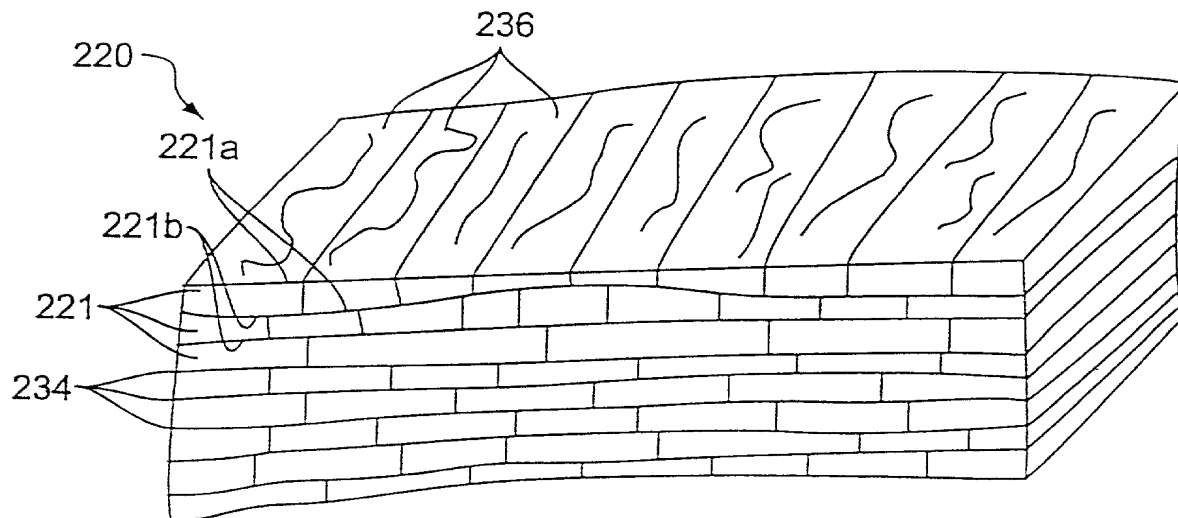


FIG. 6

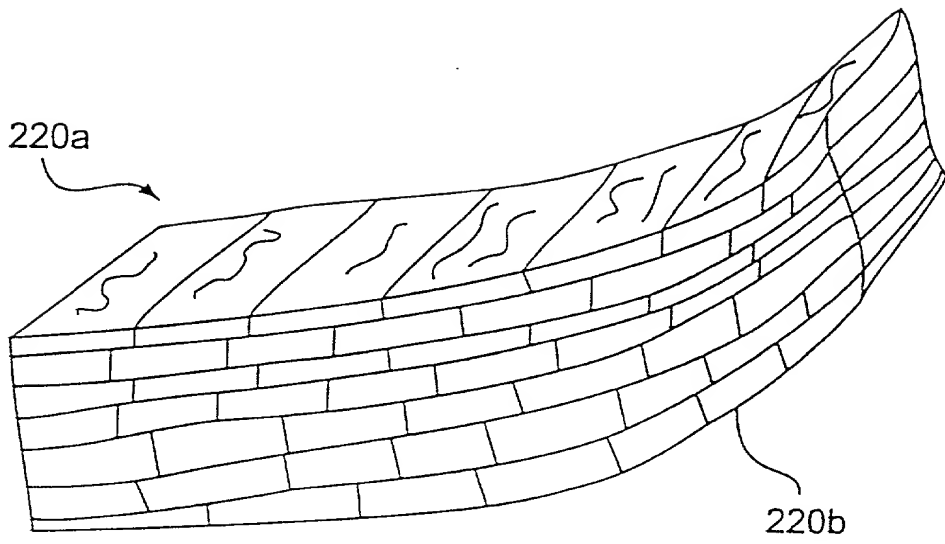


FIG. 7

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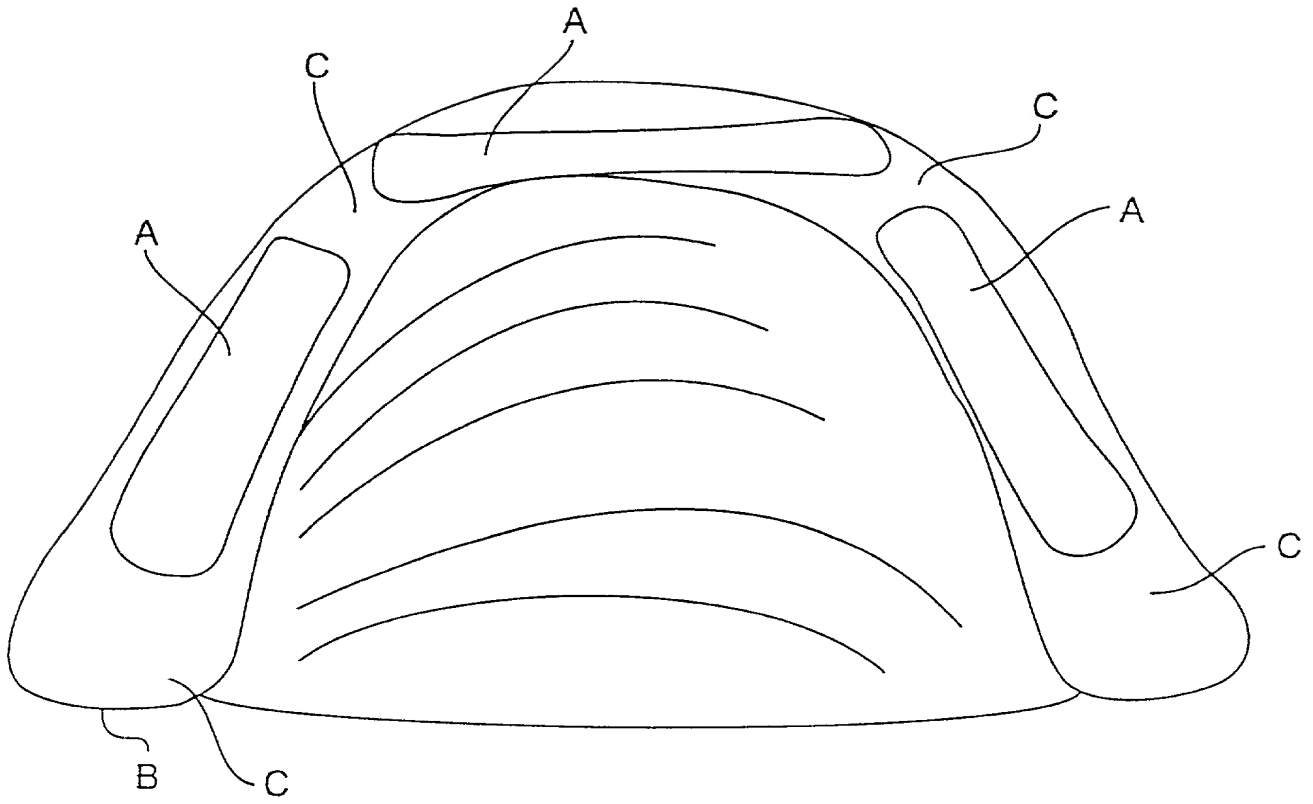


FIG. 8
PRIOR ART

FIG. 9
PRIOR ART

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that: my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; I believe I am an original, first and joint inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled ORGANIC SKILL BLANK AND METHOD FOR MAKING SAME, which was filed as United States Application Serial No. 08/612,722 on December 21, 1993.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims. I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56.

I hereby appoint the following attorneys and/or agents to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. FINKELMAN, KENNEDY, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P., Reg. No. 22,540; Douglas B. Henderson, Reg. No. 20,291; Ford F. Farabow, Jr., Reg. No. 20,630; Arthur S. Garrett, Reg. No. 20,338; Donald R. Dunner, Reg. No. 19,073; Brian G. Brunavold, Reg. No. 22,593; Tipton D. Jennings, IV, Reg. No. 20,645; Jerry D. Voight, Reg. No. 23,020; Laurence R. Ketter, Reg. No. 20,627; Kenneth S. Payne, Reg. No. 23,098; Herbert H. Mintz, Reg. No. 26,691; C. Larry O'Rourke, Reg. No. 26,014; Albert J. Santorelli, Reg. No. 22,610; Michael C. Klier, Reg. No. 23,857; Richard H. Smith, Reg. No. 20,609; Stephen L. Peterson, Reg. No. 26,325; John M. Rowary, Reg. No. 26,331; Bruce C. Zortzer, Reg. No. 27,680; Dennis D. O'Reilly, Reg. No. 27,932; Allen M. Sokal, Reg. No. 26,695; Robert D. Bajelsky, Reg. No. 25,357; Richard L. Stroup, Reg. No. 28,478; David W. Hill, Reg. No. 28,220; Thomas L. Irving, Reg. No. 29,619; Charles E. Lipsey, Reg. No. 28,165; Thomas W. Winland, Reg. No. 27,605; Basil J. Lewis, Reg. No. 28,828; Martin I. Fuchs, Reg. No. 28,598; E. Robert Yoches, Reg. No. 30,120; Barry W. Graham, Reg. No. 29,924; Susan Haberman Griffen, Reg. No. 30,907; Richard B. Racine, Reg. No. 30,415; Thomas M. Jenkins, Reg. No. 30,857; Robert B. Converse, Jr., Reg. No. 27,432; Clair X. Mullen, Jr., Reg. No. 20,348; Christopher F. Foley, Reg. No. 31,354; John C. Paul, Reg. No. 30,419; Roger D. Taylor, Reg. No. 28,992; David M. Kelly, Reg. No. 30,953; Kenneth J. Meyers, Reg. No. 25,146; Carol P. Rinaudi, Reg. No. 32,220; Walter Y. Boyd, Jr., Reg. No. 31,728; Steven M. Anzalone, Reg. No. 32,095; Jean B. Fordie, Reg. No. 32,984; Barbara C. McCurdy, Reg. No. 32,120; James K. Hammond, Reg. No. 31,964; Richard V. Burgujian, Reg. No. 31,744; J. Michael Jakes, Reg. No. 32,824; and Jeffrey M. Karmilovich, Reg. No. 35,915. Please address all correspondence to FINKELMAN, KENNEDY, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P., 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, Telephone No. (202) 408-4000.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

FULL NAME OF FIRST INVENTOR Lawrence J. Sifel	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE <i>Lawrence J. Sifel</i>	DATE JUNE 24, 1996
RESIDENCE 1030 Woodburn Hill Road, Mechanicsville, Maryland 20659		COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP U.S.A.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS 1030 Woodburn Hill Road, Mechanicsville, Maryland 20659		

FULL NAME OF SECOND INVENTOR Charles W. Erikson	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE <i>Charles W. Erikson</i>	DATE JUNE 24, 1996
RESIDENCE 18072 Greenhorn Road, Grass Valley, California 95945		COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP U.S.A.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS 18072 Greenhorn Road, Grass Valley, California 95945		